

U. S. TARS FIGHT FRENCH SOLDIERS

(Special from United Press.)
Paris, Nov. 18.—According to a Cherbourg dispatch to "L'Intransigeant", bloody riots occurred there early today between the sailors of the second division of the American fleet and French soldiers. The body of an American sailor was later found floating in an inner port, dispatches say. All the patrols in Cherbourg are now armed with bayonets attached to their rifles, to prevent another attack by the Americans, who are alleged to have been the aggressors in today's fight.

GRAPPLED WITH ROBBER

(Special from United Press.)
Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 18.—Despite his fatal wounds, Station Agent Albert Le prevented a safe-blowing at Edgewood, Knox County, today, and captured the Yegman, Lee, is dying from a bullet wound in the head and loss of blood. The robber attacked him with a butcher knife. Lee grappled with the Yegman and secured his revolver, beating him to insensibility. The Yegman is now on the way to Vincennes Jail.

WALL STREET TODAY.

(Special from United Press.)
New York, Nov. 18.—(Opening)—The stock market was very quiet and almost devoid of feature, at the opening. Where there were any price changes, they were declines. Assorted, Inter-Metropolitan, Chesapeake & Ohio, shaded off a fraction. At the end of the first 15 minutes of trading no single stock showed a shade of half a point either way from last night's closing. 11 a. m.—After the uncertainty of the first 15 minutes, the market regained its strength and declined, making material gains. The minor industrials also became stronger towards noon. Government bonds unchanged; other bonds firm.

DRY LEADERS SAY WETS DID NOT WIN OUT

(Special from United Press.)
Columbus, O., Nov. 18.—Henry A. Baker, National Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who is presiding at a conference of 80 anti-saloon leaders of the country, at Westerville, near here, in reply to the statement regarding election results, made by the Brewers Association, said:

"Prohibition is not on the wane in this country. It is on the increase every state. We are going to press for larger local option units in every legislature. The Anti-Saloon League had not thought of carrying Missouri. We realized that we had no strength there. In Florida our defeat was small, only 2,700. The wets voted overwhelmingly for the constitutional amendment. The brewers of the country paid the poll tax for thousands of negroes down there. The black belt caused the state to go wet. 'How they can prove our losing Ohio, I don't understand, in view of the fact that nearly every man who stood for the dry proposition ran ahead of his ticket—take in this country, for example. Those who ran 'wet' ran behind their ticket, although they may have been elected. That was true all over the country. 'I would point the brewers to Nebraska, where the candidate for wets was elected, although he was defeated, although he was a Democrat.'"

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.
Winsted, Nov. 18.—Joseph R. Gillette, aged 62, of Bakersville, committed suicide at his home yesterday, shooting himself through the heart with a rifle. He had suffered with cancer for a long time. Only his wife was in the house with him when he took his life. Mr. Gillette had represented the town of New Hartford in the General Assembly.

The Luck's Wonderment.
Writing on the battle of Navarino, a contributor to the Cornhill Magazine tells this striking little story.

"In the morning the surface of the bay was covered with floating spears to which many poor wretches were clinging, calling for help in different tongues. Among them were many Greek prisoners still with manacles upon their limbs. An English lieutenant who was putting ashore a Turkish official was anxious to save some exhausted men who were clutching a scorched mast. 'We must rescue them,' he exclaimed hotly.

"'Bah!' answered the Turk. 'They are only common soldiers and will soon die.' Then he laughed.

"'Good heavens!' exclaimed the Englishman angrily. 'What is there to laugh at?'

"'Laugh!' said the Turk. 'By Allah, you English are a singular people! Yesterday you came into the bay while we were quietly at our coffee. You knocked our ships to pieces, killed or mangled all our men, till the fleet is now a vast slaughter house, and this morning you pretend to be so humane that you cannot pass a score of wounded soldiers without putting yourself out of your way to save them!'

Rothschild's Play.
Baron Henri de Rothschild was once involved in an amusing incident, in which a well known Parisian theatrical manager took part. The baron offered him a play, which he practically accepted without looking at. 'Yes, my dear baron,' he said, 'of course I'll produce it, and I am very flattered you should have brought it to me first.'

"Yes, but you must read it," insisted the baron, "for it may not suit you. I am not at all sure that it will. I will come again tomorrow, when you will have had time to look over it."

"All right, do," answered the manager.

Next day, when the baron presented himself, he was received with enthusiasm. "It's a masterpiece, my dear baron—a masterpiece. I shall be delighted to produce it, and as soon as possible. We'll have it next season."

On the manager's desk lay the roll of paper Baron de Rothschild had brought the previous day. He picked it up, unrolled it and showed it to the manager. All the pages were blank.

His Longest Engagement.
At the Army and Navy club in Washington one evening a group of officers, most of them young men, were swapping stories of various engagements during the war with Spain and the subsequent troubles in the Philippines.

Among the silent listeners was one grizzled veteran, a naval commander of national renown. It must have occurred to one of the young men that it was peculiarly ludicrous that officers not long out of the academies should be holding forth with respect to their exploits while this old fellow sat silent in a corner. So, turning to the veteran, one of the young officers blithely asked:

"What was the longest engagement you ever participated in, admiral?"

"It lasted three years," said the old chap, without a suspicion of a smile, "and, worst of all, the young woman married another man."—Washington Star.

For Two Years.
"For two years after I was married I was ashamed to meet the preacher who united my wife and me in the holy bonds. You see, in my excited condition I made a blunder and gave him a five dollar bill instead of \$20, which I intended to hand him. I suppose he thought I was a cheap skate, but I couldn't very well explain it without making myself ridiculous or causing him to suspect that I was lying about it."

"You say you felt that way for two years?"

"Yes. After that I began to be sorry I had given him anything!"—Philadelphia Record.

It's when a fellow thinks he is out of sight that he feels all eyes are upon him.—Littsburg Gazette.

IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER ON IMMIGRATION

Connecticut State Board of Trade
Elects Officers and Hears Interesting Addresses

Much interest was shown in the subject of immigration at the meeting of the State Board of Trade held here today. An address was made by William Williams, the U. S. Immigration commissioner in charge of Ellis Island who declared that the immigration to the country was not as good as it used to be because of its being induced by steamship companies. He said that the Canadian emigration laws were better than ours and that an Asiatic with \$200 could not get into Canada as quickly as a man from the North of Europe with \$5.

He said that the people of Southern Italy are not as desirable as those of the North although there were many desirable among the southern people.

Congressman E. J. Hill asked the speaker what methods were used to distribute the newcomers in various parts of the country. Mr. Williams replied that the new people went where they pleased, and that there was no law whereby they could be sent to any particular place.

Among other things Mr. Williams said:

The topic of immigration is always most appropriate to the eastern section of the country, since from 6,000 to 25,000 immigrants arrive every week at New York and from 800,000 to 1,000,000 during each year, at New York alone, three-fifths of them remaining in the five States of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The bulk of these immigrants come from South and South-Eastern Europe, whereas the earlier immigrants came from the northern countries only. A large portion of this new immigration persists in remaining in the cities and cannot be induced to go to the western and southern States, where agriculture may be needed. Indeed, a large portion of the immigrants who remain in the East are not fitted for life in the West and a large number of them are successful if they could be put there. We all want good immigration and none of us wants bad immigration. What is good and what is bad is not always easy to tell. A great deal of today's immigration is undoubtedly good. This is true even as to that which is good and what is bad which has contributed so much toward the development of our industries, but there is no use closing your eyes to the fact that the immigration is not responsive to the legitimate demands here for additional labor, and that in New York State at least, (and in other States) much of it goes where it is not really wanted.

I have not come to talk to you on the social or industrial effects of immigration, but to tell you something about our immigration laws. You must know what these accomplish when properly enforced before you can determine what the country needs further legislation. When properly enforced these laws result in keeping out what may be termed the scum of the world, and the scum which otherwise would come here. That they accomplish even this much is a matter of great importance. It is without saying that the scum of the world is not less severe without exposing the country to positive danger. Following are the principal classes now admitted to our country:

Idiot, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons and epileptics. Insane persons and those who have been insane within five years of their arrival at any time have had two or more attacks of insanity. Paupers and persons likely to become a public charge. Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or contagious disease (including trachoma). Persons suffering from any mental or physical defect which may affect their ability to earn a living.

Criminals, polygamists and anarchists. Prostitutes, procurers and "persons who are supported by or receive money from prostitution." Children under sixteen unaccompanied by either parent (except in the discretion of the Secretary of Immigration). Persons in the enforcement of these laws a great deal of discretion is necessarily invested in the executive officials and the work is not without its interesting and difficult. Take, for instance, the phrase likely to become a public charge. Properly to apply this requires us to consider, among other matters, the immigrant's occupation, his proficiency in the same, his physical ability to pursue it and his mental aptitude therefore, his chances of securing employment, his general appearance, the number of persons who may be dependent upon him for support, either here or abroad, and the value of his property. After all these facts have been ascertained, the application of them to the particular case still presents a very difficult question. Immigration officers obtain a good deal of experience as to applying these laws through the numerous immigrants who actually do become or ever become a public charge and are returned to their country of origin.

To my mind, one of the most important provisions in the law is that excluding all persons who have a physical defect of such a nature as to affect their ability to earn a living. Physical defects of these classes are grouped under the heading of feeble-mindedness, insanity and loathsomeness (including contagious diseases), but when present in aggravated form, as so often happens, they usually affect the immigrant's ability to earn a living in fact they frequently render him incapable to do so—and thus operate to exclude him, irrespective of whether or not he is a person likely to become a public charge. The far reaching effect of this new provision of law is not generally understood. It represents progressive legislation along lines to which no person whose opinion is entitled to any weight whatever can object. It calls for even more care and medical examination than it is possible with the existing facilities to give. So many immigrants have within the past few years found their way into the almshouses and asylums of New York, Connecticut and other States that it behooves the Federal Government to protect the immigration authorities in the position where they can give the fullest effect to this provision. The Ellis Island plant is already a very large one but it will have to be increased still further if we are to detect all physically and mentally defective immigrants. With 5,000 passing through in one day this is no small task.

Between the class of immigrants which can be excluded under our law and those that are a real benefit to the country, as so many of our immigrants are, there lies a class who may be quite able to earn a living here, but who in doing so tend to pull down our standard of living. Correctly to describe this class in a statute is not an easy thing to do. I wish here merely to emphasize what must be known to every thinking person that it is coming here in considerable numbers and that we are making no effort to exclude it. Whether or not it would be reached by such an expression as "representing a

standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level" I do not undertake to say. I came here chiefly to tell you what our laws accomplish and wherein they fail and to recommend new legislation.

I emphasize again the great amount of discretion vested in the executive officers charged with their enforcement and how important it is that these officers shall study them closely and seek to give them the effect which protection of the country requires.

In closing I wish to point out that it is most unfortunate that there exist here today so many foreign colonies. In many instances the members thereof do not know a word of English. I constantly run across aliens who after a residence of from four to six years, have acquired no European for a visit and in returning pass through Ellis Island. Time and again I have found that these people do not know a word of English. This shows that they have no intention of coming in contact with our institutions or absorbing the American spirit. Every effort should be made to prevent this, and to have a sufficiently numerous they might present a real menace to the country.

President John McKinley of New London was elected president of the State Board of Trade to succeed General Edward E. Bradley, who presided over today's session.

Fred E. Keen was elected vice-president for this city. Willard C. Warren of New Haven was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

J. Harry Crossman who welcomed the delegates to this city in behalf of President Enos who was unable to be present also spoke for Bridgeport. He told of the wonderful growth of the city to the extent that there are not any large factory sites left. It is the ambition of the board to set the boundaries of the city extended to Fairfield and to the Housatonic river on the east. He said Bridgeport has a liberal government, its government is well managed and hearty to keep it clean as possible. As to the immigrants who come here he said they were a desirable class of foreigners and that the city was a common people and that the city was a common people and that the city was a common people because he made so many of them.

Gov. of Hartford said that a movement was afoot there to organize the Board of Trade, the Business Men's Association, The Landlord League, the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association into a chamber of commerce to discuss matters for the good of Hartford.

Delegate Knickerbocker of Bridgeport is interested in the manufacture of Columbia automobiles refuted the much mooted story that people are mortgaging their homes to purchase automobiles.

Delegate Michaels of Stamford, a Bridgeport boy, said he hoped every member of the State Board would get back to legislation for a good Utilities bill. He said that the growth of Stamford was being retarded by the street railroad, telephone, gas and electric utilities.

State Highway Commissioner James H. Macdonald gave an interesting talk on "Good Roads." He said that Connecticut is not ready to take up the building of heavy bituminous roads, and that he had devoted his time to the gravel road, the graded road and proper grading of roads. He declared that there is \$50,000,000 worth of road work in sight in Connecticut.

At 2 o'clock the visiting delegates were entertained at a dinner by the Bridgeport Board at Lehman's storehouse.

Delegates to the meeting were: New Haven, Wilson E. Lee, Eli Whitney, Wm. W. Walker, Halsey K. Kelly, Harvey W. Hitchcock, Adam Sattig, Levi I. Snow, General Edward E. Bradley, Willard C. Warren, Dr. P. H. Harriman, Frank J. King, Henry W. Tibbets, Frederick N. Cary, Charles E. Chandler, New London, J. Arthur Boland, Frederick S. Newcomb, Lucius S. Whitton, James R. May. Stamford, Horace D. Cummings, N. Downing, Dr. Watson E. Rice, John M. Brown, William R. Michaels, Lyman C. Root. Westerly, Charles Perry, Albert G. Irving, O. Chester, Southington, T. H. McKenzie, Williamatic; Henry T. Burr and W. C. Morris. Hartford, Judson H. Root, Gen. H. C. Chase, H. W. Nuckolls, C. L. Taylor.

Bridgeport: Zalmon Goodsell, Frank M. Wilson, D. N. Morgan, H. H. Jackson, M. M. Downer, John A. Hurley and J. H. Crossley.

SOCIALISTS VOTE IN CONNECTICUT REACHED 12,292

The State Secretary of the Socialist party, Edward Perkins Clarke, of Mystic, announced today the official vote of the Socialist party in the recent election in Connecticut as 12,292, which is over 1,500 more votes than has hitherto been credited to the Socialist party.

WOMAN INDICTED FOR POISONING HER HUSBAND

(Special from United Press.)
Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 18.—A special grand jury at 2:30 this afternoon returned a true bill against Mrs. L. A. Farnsworth Schenk, charged with attempting to poison her husband.

REMEMBER

Saturday is the last day of our Special Exhibition and Anniversary Sale. If you have not yet visited us do not fail to do so tomorrow as you will find the time well spent. The newest designs in Solid Silver, Silver-plate, Fine Gold Jewelry, Cut Glass, etc., are displayed in great variety. We make a specialty of fine Diamond pieces and can truly say that our stock is the finest between New York and Boston. Special values are offered in each department during this sale.

ONE OF OUR ANNIVERSARY SPECIALS

Fine Silver-plated Berry Spoons, Cold Meat Forks, Cream Ladles, Gravy Ladles, Butter Knife and Sugar Spoon Sets, Tea Spoons, Child's Sets, 39c

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POLICEMAN RYAN ON HONEYMOON ONE BEST GUESS

Though Patrolman John J. Ryan has taken every precaution to guard his matrimonial plans with secrecy, it is generally believed today that his leave of absence which began yesterday was obtained for the purpose of a honeymoon.

Patrolman Ryan and Mrs. Elizabeth Gorman, a professional nurse of 714 Iranistan avenue, boarded an early train for New York city yesterday. They have been married for a few days and are now on their wedding trip. Ryan has been a policeman for several years, and since the last bi-monthly detail went into effect has been regulating traffic at Fairfield avenue and Water street. His bride is the sister of Patrolman Felix Dougherty of the Danbury Police Department. She made her home in Bridgeport for several years. Ryan is a native of Becket, Mass., but has made Bridgeport his home for many years, residing in the Second District. His invariable good humor and ready wit have made him one of the best known and most popular of policemen.

FISCHER FAVORS EAST END FOR HIS GARBAGE PLANT

Announcing his preference for the Peewee property at the foot of Holister avenue, now occupied by the East End Coal Co.'s yards as the site of his proposed garbage reduction plant, and spending many hours with J. B. Livingstone of the Bridgeport Board of Trade, without agreeing upon the purchase of the Aylmure property, Charles F. Fischer, who has posted \$1,000 as a guarantee that he will do business to the satisfaction of the city, left Bridgeport today for his home in York, Pa. He will return next week.

Mr. Fischer said he regarded the East End site as the most satisfactory of all. He raised the objection to the Aylmure street site that it was too far away for hauling he coal.

Mr. Fischer and Doris R. Whitney have visited numerous proposed sites.

PROSPECTIVE GROOM IN ORDER TO WED HAD TO HAVE GUARDIAN

Because he wished to travel in double harness, and because he was not old enough to marry, the law and because his parents were still in the old country, Probate Judge Edward P. Nobbs today appointed Leopold Weise guardian over the destinies of Gustav Fenske, a 20-year-old local youth, whose parents reside in Russia. Had Fenske been a young lady he could have gone to Mayor Buckingham and secured a guardian, but the law says that a prospective groom, under the legal marriage age, must have a guardian. Fenske's claim for a guardian was presented to the court by Representative-elect Attorney Joshua Meltzer. When all the legal forms had been filled Fenske went into the town clerk's office and secured a license to marry Bertha Wiesse, daughter of Carl Wiesse.

OBITUARY

The remains of William Casey were laid at rest this morning in St. Michael's cemetery following services from his late home, 127 Center street at 8:30 and from St. Augustine's church at 9 o'clock. The funeral of Requiem was sung by Rev. John J. Kennedy. At the offertory Miss Mae Flaherty sang "Thy Will Be Done," and after mass, "Some Sweet Day." Many floral tributes surrounded the bier. The pall bearers were Daniel, Thomas, William, Michael, Thomas D. Casey, and Lawrence Conlon. Interment was in the family plot at St. Michael's cemetery.

BRAKEMAN KILLED NEAR NEW LONDON

(Special from United Press.)
New London, Nov. 18.—In leaping out from his own train, to see what had happened to the train of D'Avignon, a New Haven road brakeman, died here today. Rushing up behind him, the Federal Express, New York City, near New London, struck the train of D'Avignon, who was 35 years old and lived in Westerly, R. I., and dragged him to the tracks, inflicting injuries from which he died an hour or two later.

MILLIONAIRE RE-INDICTED

(Special from United Press.)
New York, Nov. 18.—Edward T. Rosenheimer, millionaire, recently acquitted of the murder of Grace Brown, was today re-indicted, today. He is charged with a felony under that section of the Calan Automobile Law, which makes it a crime, punishable by two years imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000, for an automobilist to run away after an accident.

Thanksgiving sees special demand for these pies. We make them mince and pumpkin in special sizes for that day.

But to be sure of one orders must be left ahead.

Many are already in. Leave yours now. Pies will be ready Wednesday next.

Basement

Main floor, rear.

HOWLAND'S

Entrances in Main street, Fairfield avenue, and Cannon street

Bridgeport, Conn., Friday, Nov. 18, 1910. The Weather—Fair tonight and tomorrow.

Representing the two extremes, blankets and furs stand for a complete excellent collection of warmth-assuring merchandise.

The store is a-bloom with needs for cool weather. Everything that one requires for comfort is here.

From delightful fur coat to light warm woolen underwear, no one thing is missing.

Women and men, girls and boys and babies; all are alike to be served promptly and well.

Fur coats & blankets.

Tyrolese hats, \$2.25

Jaunty, serviceable, giving a winsome air, 'tis no wonder the velour hats in Tyrolese shape have leaped into such favor.

Some of special goodness, excellent color and soft fine finish,—\$2.25.

Beaver hats, rich of looks, in many graceful shapes and in shapes from small to large—\$4 and more.

Trimmed hats, mostly from our own clever workers, and of excellent taste—\$3.50 to \$7.50.

Second floor.

Men's special sweaters—\$2.95

Not a big lot left—but every one of special goodness.

Solid sweaters of wool in either Shaker or regular weave.

Gray white green brown and blue.

Knitted so they fit well.

Warm because of the goodness of the wool that is in them.

Front basement.

Right & warm men's gloves.

Man wants his gloves to fit snugly and unwrinkled. Yet he appreciates warmth. If he can combine the different qualities, those gloves he will pick.

And here they are.

Reindeer with solid wool lining, tan or gray—\$2.

Tan cape with silk lining,—\$1.50.

Gay and tan mocha with lining of silk,—\$1.50.

Right at Main street door.

Pies for Thanksgiving.

In the sunny daylight bakery, delicious pies are made.

Hundreds and hundreds of folks know it; eat them in the lunch-room and buy them at the bakery sales-counter to eat at home.

Thanksgiving sees special demand for these pies. We make them mince and pumpkin in special sizes for that day.

But to be sure of one orders must be left ahead.

Many are already in. Leave yours now. Pies will be ready Wednesday next.

Basement

Main floor, rear.

Unusual shoes for women

Shoes do not need to be entirely of leather, in order to be good-looking and durable. There are fabrics that make excellent uppers. Here are shoes that prove this with delight to the eye and satisfaction in service.

Cravenette button shoes. Uppers will not turn gray and are nearly waterproof. With trim vamps and nice-weight soles. Attractive,—\$3.50.

"Veloze" top button shoes with vamps of patent leather. "Veloze" is a cloth that holds its color as well as leather and that may be counted on to wear very well. Handsome,—\$3.50.

Black suede button of special quality. Suede is really leather that does not look like leather. That put into the uppers of these shoes is far better than ordinarily goes into shoes to sell at the price,—\$3.50.

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PLACE YOUR ORDERS WITH THE NEAREST GROCER

GENUINE MAHOGANY TRAYS

for serving purposes, inlaid, something new; they will suit you in quality and price. The price is low, naturally, at Jackson's Bookshop, 986-988 Main St. Place and score cards for Thanksgiving—an entirely new line.